

Board. He was also an active member of the Elks Club, and a volunteer with the Sheriff's Posse as well. Craig is definitely a better place as the result of Earl's many contributions.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise and pay tribute to Earl VanTassel. Earl spent a great deal of his life working for the betterment of his community and our State. Above all, Earl was a wonderful father, husband and a friend to many. My heart goes out to Earl's loved ones during this difficult time of bereavement.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. LaVON C. HOVE

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sgt. LaVon C. Hove, a Korean war veteran from Brooksville, FL, in my fifth congressional district.

This Veterans Day, I will have the pleasure of recognizing Sgt. LaVon Hove for his heroism and bravery as a United States soldier who fought in the Korean war from January 16, 1951 to August 1952.

This conflict enlisted the services of 6.8 million American men and women between 1950 and 1955.

On January 16, 1951 in Chorwon, Korea, Sgt. Hove was wounded in both legs and feet by shell fragments from a nearby explosion.

I will soon present Sgt. Hove with the Purple Heart, the oldest military decoration in the world, 50 years overdue.

Though he earned this honor, he never received it from the Defense Department and I am honored to have the opportunity to present to him the Purple Heart for his selfless devotion to duty and service to the United States.

REMEMBERING W.E.B. DUBOIS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the 1963 March on Washington, the life of one of the 20th century's most brilliant individuals came to an end. W.E.B. DuBois—scholar, Pan-Africanist, political leader, champion of the struggle against white supremacy in the United States—died in Ghana on August 27, 1963. This year marks the 40th anniversary of DuBois' death.

DuBois was born on February 23, 1868 in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. At that time Great Barrington had perhaps 25, but not more than 50, Black people out of a population of about 5,000.

While in high school DuBois showed a keen concern for the development of his race. At age fifteen he became the local correspondent for the New York Globe. While in this position he conceived it his duty to push his race forward by lectures and editorials reflecting the need for Black people to politicize themselves.

Upon graduating high school DuBois desired to attend Harvard. Although he lacked the financial resources, the aid of family and friends, along with a scholarship he received

to Fisk College (now University), allowed him to head to Nashville, Tennessee to further his education.

In his three years at Fisk (1885–1888), DuBois' first trip to the south, his knowledge of the race problem manifested. After seeing discrimination in unimaginable ways, he developed a determination to expedite the emancipation of his people. As a result, he became a writer, editor, and a passionate orator. Simultaneously, he acquired a belligerent attitude toward the color bar.

After graduation from Fisk, DuBois entered Harvard through scholarships. He received his bachelor's degree in 1890 and immediately began working toward his master's and doctor's degrees. After studying at the University of Berlin for some time, DuBois obtained his doctor's degree from Harvard. Indeed, his doctoral thesis, *The Suppression of the African Slave Trade in America*, remains the authoritative work on that subject, and is the first volume in Harvard's Historical Series.

At the age of twenty-six, DuBois accepted a teaching job at Wilberforce in Ohio. After two years at Wilberforce, DuBois accepted a special fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania to conduct a research project in Philadelphia's seventh ward slums. This gave him the opportunity to study Blacks as a social system. The result of this endeavor was *The Philadelphia Negro*. This was the first time such a scientific approach to studying social phenomena was undertaken. Consequently, DuBois is known as the father of Social Science. After completing the study, DuBois accepted a position at Atlanta University to further his teachings in sociology.

Originally, DuBois believed that social science could provide the knowledge to solve the race problem. However, he gradually concluded that in a climate of violent racism, social change could only be accomplished through protest. In this view, he clashed with Booker T. Washington, the most influential black leader of the period. Washington preached a philosophy of accommodation, urging blacks to accept discrimination for the time being and elevate themselves through hard work and economic gain, thus winning the respect of whites. DuBois believed that Washington's strategy, rather than freeing the black man from oppression, would serve only to perpetuate it.

Two years later, in 1905, DuBois led the founding of the Niagara Movement; a small organization chiefly dedicated to attacking the platform of Booker T. Washington. The organization, which met annually until 1909, served as the ideological backbone and direct inspiration for the NAACP, founded in 1909. DuBois played a prominent part in the creation of the NAACP and became the association's director of research and editor of its magazine, *The Crisis*.

Indeed, DuBois' Black Nationalism had several forms. The most influential of which was his advocacy of Pan-Africanism; the belief that all people of African descent had common interests and should work together in the struggle for their freedom. As the editor of *The Crisis*, DuBois encouraged the development of Black literature and art. DuBois urged his readers and the world to see "Beauty in Black."

Due to disagreements with the organization, DuBois resigned from the editorship of *The Crisis* and the NAACP in 1934 and returned to

Atlanta University. He would devote the next 10 years of his life to teaching and scholarship. He completed two major works after resuming his duties at Atlanta University. His book, *Black Reconstruction*, dealt with the socio-economic development of the nation after the Civil War and portrayed the contributions of the Black people to this period. Before, Blacks were always portrayed as disorganized and chaotic. His second book of this period, *Dusk of Dawn*, was completed in 1940 and expounded his concepts and views on both the African's and African American's quest for freedom.

In 1945, he served as an associate consultant to the American delegation at the founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco. Here, he charged the world organization with planning to be dominated by imperialist nations and not intending to intervene on the behalf of colonized countries. He announced that the fifth Pan-African Congress would convene to determine what pressure to apply to the world powers. This all-star cast included Kwame Nkrumah, a dedicated revolutionary, father of Ghanaian independence, and first president of Ghana; George Padmore, an international revolutionary, often called the "Father of African Emancipation," who later became Nkrumah's advisor on African Affairs; and Jomo Kenyatta, called the "Burning Spear," reputed leader of the Mau Mau uprising, and first president of independent Kenya. The Congress elected DuBois International President and cast him the "Father of Pan-Africanism."

This same year he published *Color and Democracy: Colonies and Peace*, and in 1947 produced *The World and Africa*. DuBois's outspoken criticism of American foreign policy and his involvement with the 1948 presidential campaign of Progressive Party candidate Henry Wallace led to his dismissal from the NAACP in the fall of 1948.

During the 1950's DuBois's continuing work with the international peace movement and open expressions of sympathy for the USSR drew the attention of the United States government and further isolated DuBois from the civil rights mainstream. In 1951, at the height of the Cold War, he was indicted under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. Although he was acquitted of the charge, the Department of State refused to issue DuBois a passport in 1952, barring him from foreign travel until 1958. Once the passport ban was lifted, DuBois and his wife traveled extensively, visiting England, France, Belgium, Holland, China, the USSR, and much of the Eastern bloc. On May 1, 1959, he was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize in Moscow. In 1960, DuBois attended the inauguration of his friend Kwame Nkrumah as the first president of Ghana. The following year DuBois accepted Nkrumah's invitation to move there and work on the *Encyclopedia Africana*, a project that was never completed.

On August 27, 1963, on the eve of the March on Washington, DuBois died in Accra, Ghana at the age of 94. Historians consider DuBois one of the most influential African Americans before the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's. Born only six years after emancipation, he was active well into his 90's. Throughout his long life, DuBois remained Black America's leading public intellectual. He was a spokesman for the Negro's rights at a time when few were listening. By the time he

died, he had written 17 books, edited four journals and played a leading role in reshaping black-white relations in America.

HONORING THE DOWNTOWN FORT SMITH SERTOMA CLUB'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN BOOZMAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Downtown Fort Smith Sertoma Club for their fifty years of service to the community of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

The Downtown Fort Smith Sertoma Club exists for the high and noble purpose of service to mankind by communications of thoughts, ideas and concepts to accelerate human progress in health, education, freedom and democracy.

The club, which is part of the international charity the Sertoma Foundation, provides a number of services to the community. Most notably, they aid the hearing-impaired acquire hearing related products for persons who otherwise could not afford them.

I appreciate what they have done for the people of Fort Smith. They truly are an example of what can be accomplished if we make sacrifices for the greater good of our communities.

Mr. Speaker, 50 years of dedicated service and support to local charitable organizations and the educational good of mankind is truly a glorious reason to celebrate. I ask my colleagues to join me today as we honor this wonderful organization and encourage them to continue their work on behalf of the community.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE ALSDORF

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise and pay tribute to my friend Mike Alsdorf. Mike is retiring after 25 years of devoted service with the Glenwood Springs, Colorado Fire Department. I have personally witnessed Mike's selfless and courageous service on behalf of the citizens of my hometown and I am proud to call his contributions to the attention of this body of Congress and our nation.

As a firefighter and arson investigator, Mike's career has been defined by great ability and outstanding courage. Over a quarter century ago, Mike and I attended fireman training together. It was clear from the outset that Mike was a natural leader who would become an excellent fireman.

In the face of danger, Mike has an uncanny ability to assume control and quickly orchestrate the best approach to any emergency. As an arson investigator, Mike used his vast knowledge, and his strong conviction, to prevent additional fires and ensure that justice was done. I have great respect for Mike's ability as a fireman and investigator.

Mike served courageously in the face of some of the worst disasters ever to occur in

the Mountain West. He fought bravely to protect his fellow citizens in the Rocky Mountain Gas Explosion, the fires on Storm King Mountain and the recent Coal Seam Fire of 2002. In addition to his work as a fireman, Mike continues to serve as a dedicated Red Cross Volunteer. In this capacity, Mike has worked to improve the Red Cross communications system, organized disaster assessment teams and provided victims of disasters with lodging, food, clothing and counseling.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise and pay tribute to Mike Alsdorf. The citizens of Glenwood Springs are certainly better off as the result of Mike's tireless dedication to their safety. Mike will be missed as a member of the Glenwood Springs Fire Department. However, he will now have more time to spend with his four children, his beautiful wife Lynn and his many friends throughout Glenwood Springs. Thanks Mike. I appreciate your friendship and your service to our town.

TRIBUTE TO KENNETH L. BRADSHAW, JR.

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Kenneth Bradshaw, Jr., a Korean War veteran from Inverness, Florida in my Fifth Congressional District.

I had the pleasure of recognizing Private Bradshaw for his heroism and bravery as a soldier who fought in the Korean War from January 8, 1948 until April 30, 1952 when he received a permanent disability retirement as a private first class.

On February 6, 1951, Bradshaw's Company was engaged in a fierce battle with the Chinese Army in South Korea just below the 38th parallel. He was wounded in his right arm by a shot fired by an enemy soldier.

Bradshaw was treated at two different field hospitals before being evacuated to a hospital in Japan. Shrapnel was also discovered lodged in his back.

I recently presented Private Bradshaw with the Purple Heart, the oldest military decoration in the world, more than 50 years overdue.

Though he earned this distinction, he never received it from the Defense Department and I am honored to have the opportunity to present to him the Purple Heart for his selfless devotion to duty and service to the United States.

COMMENDING BARBARA REYNOLDS FOR HER YEARS OF SERVICE ON CAPITOL HILL

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to pay tribute to a long-time member of my staff who is retiring this December. Barbara Reynolds has worked for me as my scheduler and executive assistant since I was elected in 1994. Barbara's ca-

reer on Capitol Hill preceded mine by 13 years. This experience, along with her talent and willingness to accommodate the busy schedule of a Congressman, was invaluable.

Before coming to work on the Hill, Barbara had been a stay-at-home mom, taking care of her two children. She had never really given much thought to getting involved in the political world, but in 1979, at the suggestion of her father-in-law, she handed a resume to a friend at the Republican Policy Committee and, in about a week, landed a job with then-Representative Carlos Moorehead from California. This, however, was not her only job at the time. Barbara often spent her weekends as a professional model—many say she looked just like Jackie Kennedy Onassis. Her modeling took her all over the world as well as provided her with many commercial advertising opportunities. As a result of this, some current House maintenance workers who were around at the time still refer to Barbara as "Jackie" when they see her in the halls.

In 1985 Barbara began working for then-Representative and eventual Presidential candidate Jack Kemp. In addition to working in his personal office she also worked on his campaign in New Hampshire.

After working with Jack Kemp, Barbara moved on to work for my Florida colleague, Representative CLIFF STEARNS in 1988. Barbara spent 6 years working for Representative STEARNS where she established her Florida roots.

In 1995 Barbara came to work for me and has worked in my Washington office since my first day in office. I am incredibly grateful for her loyalty to me and my staff. It will be nearly impossible to replace her uplifting spirit. Her presence in my office added a touch of class and style, which are sometimes hard to find in the world of politics.

I, along with her coworkers and others outside my office whose lives she has touched, will miss her presence on Capitol Hill. Barbara Reynolds's retirement is well earned. She plans to pursue her hobby of boating on the Chesapeake with her husband, Bob, as well as continue to be a loving mother and grandmother to her two grown children and to her grandchildren. We all wish her many blessings and much happiness in the years to come.

Thank you Barbara, for your service to my office, the people Florida, and the many others with whom you have worked on Capitol Hill.

2003 OHIO STATE CHAMPIONS

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 8, 2003

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, on the blustery evening of November 29, 2003, the Elder High School football team won their second consecutive state championship—joining an elite group in Ohio high school football history. With their 31–7 victory over Lakewood St. Edward, the Elder Panthers, under the guidance of Coach Doug Ramsey, became just the fourth school ever to win back-to-back Division I championships.

While last year's championship run was epitomized by hard-fought, closely-contested victories, this year's Panther team dominated the playoffs. The dynamic leadership of quarterback Rob Florian and the sensational running of Bradley Glatthaar—including an Ohio